

**Ship's
Instruments.**
INSURANCE
LIMITED.
C. E.
RESUMED CHARGE
JUNES.
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
1806. (1127)
ION COMPANY,
TED.
ANGHAI.

"LHEFOO."
Captain Pennefather, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1896. (1128)

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR LONDON,
VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.
(Taking transients on cargo for other ports in the UNITED KINGDOM, RIVER PLATE, &c.)
THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING."
Captain H. L. Allen, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1896. (1101)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship
"SUISANG."
Captain T. R. Galloway, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1896. (1125)

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"LYEEMOON."
Captain G. Heineken, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1896. (1124)

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
FOR SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO AND YOKOHAMA.
(Taking cargo at through rates to Vladivostok.)
THE Company's Steamship
"SATSUMA MARU."
Captain F. L. Sommer, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1896. (1129)

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Chartered Steamship
"BALMORAL."
Captain McRitchie, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 31st instant.
For Freight, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1896. (1130)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"SUISANG."
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo Importing, the discharge or re-shipment on board after Noon of the 15th instant will be delayed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1896. (1126)

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. (1487)

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER,

SODA WATER,

LEMONADE,

POTASH WATER,

SELTZER WATER,

LITHIA WATER,

SARSAPARILLA WATER,

TONIC WATER,

GINGER ALE,

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1896.

MARRIAGE.

At Astor House, Shanghai, on the 7th of July, by the Rev. J. R. Hykes, LEWIS M. JOHNSON and MARCELLA OLSEN.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1896.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

AT LAST! LONDON, July 12th.

The deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed the House of Lords.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, a former Member of Congress, has been nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Sewell of Maine has been nominated as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The French Senate has passed the bill making Madagascar a French Colony.

ITALY.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Major "Reddy" Owen (Major E. R. Owen, D.S.O., Lancashire Fusiliers) has succumbed to an attack of cholera at Ambigo, in Egypt.

(Special to the *Asian*.)

RESULT OF "LE GRAND PRIX."

FULL PARTICULARS.

THE GRAND PRIX OF PARIS of 200,000 fr. (3,000 sovs.) 100,000 fr. (15,000 sovs.) given by the City of Paris, and 50,000 fr. (7,500 sovs.) by the five great Railway Companies, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1893, of every description and country, added to 5 Sweepstakes of 1,000 fr. (150 sovs.), each; 500 fr. (75 sovs.), and 100 fr. (15 sovs.) only if declared by 10 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding the race, or 100 fr. (15 sovs.) only if declared by 10 p.m. on the 1st May, 1896; the second to receive 70,000 fr. (10,500 sovs.) and the third 10,000 fr. (1,500 sovs.) out of the stakes; weights—colts 56 kilos (about 125 lbs.), fillies 54 kilos (about 120 lbs.); about 3,000 metres, grand course (about 1 mile and 7 furlongs) 440 yds. Closed September 18th, 1894.

LONDON, June 15th.

M. Edmond Blanc's ARRIVAL, by Clover—Asia.

M. A. Abille's c CHAMPAUBERT, (late Tirun), by Little Duck—Tahiti.

TELEGRAMS.

M. J. Pratt's c CHAMPION, by LeSancy—Chopin.

M. H. Ridgway's c SHANNON, by Atlantic—Seven.

Marquis de Tracy's c TALCAVA, by Suisse—Tommy.

BETTING: 14 to 1 against *Arctus*, 5 to 1 *Champion*, 14 to 1 *Monty*, 9 to 4 *Champion*.

Won by half a length; same distance between second and third.

RESULT OF THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP, a piece of plate value 500 sovs. with 1,500 sovs. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, & 1 lb. the winner of a race value 500 sovs. or of any handicap after June 4, 1896, if of a handicap value 500 sovs. 10 lbs. extra; the winner of the Grand Prix de Paris to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the weights; the second to receive 300 sovs. and the third 200 out of the stakes. New Mile (seven furlongs and 166 yards), 85 yds.

LONDON, June 17th.

Lord Rosebery's b b QUARREL (late Tarrare), by Discard—Free and Easy, 4 yrs., Fagan.

Mr. A. Bailey's c c GAZETTE, by Gallinule—Award, 4 yrs., T. Loates.

Mr. E. Hobson's b b THE TUP, by The Lambkin—Rustler, 4 yrs., Allston.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's b b UNICA, by St. Simon—Biscuit, 4 yrs., Simon.

Lord William Bessborough's c c GUSLAIN, by Richmond—Grace, 5 yrs., Brown Prince.

Capt. Mitchell's b b ERIN, by Brown Prince—Hollyhorn, 6 yrs., Brown Prince.

Sir H. Farquhar's b b THE QUACK, by Friar's Balsam—dam, by Galop, 3 yrs., Brown Prince.

Lord Ellesmere's c c NENEL, by Gallinule—Zebra, 4 yrs., Brown Prince.

Mr. F. Lomax's b b ANNETTE II, 4 yrs., Brown Prince.

Mr. B. Lomax's b b THE CORSCIAN, by Exile II—Warble, 4 yrs., Brown Prince.

Mr. Hamar Bass's c c CARLTON GRANGE, by Carlton—Mystery, 4 yrs., Brown Prince.

Mr. Douglas Baird's b b SYMINGTON, by Ayrshire—Siphon, 3 yrs., Brown Prince.

Mr. Jennings, Jun.'s c c LITERATURE, by Laureate II—Thora, 3 yrs., Brown Prince.

Mr. Jersey's b b AMBERITE, by Ayrshire—Cartledge, 3 yrs., Brown Prince.

Mr. H. McCalmont's b b MITRE, 3 yrs., Brown Prince.

Mr. R. G. Heston's b b c ROYAL STAG, by Highland Chief—Barcelona, 3 yrs., Brown Prince.

Lord Zealand's b b c SARAHOLA, by Friar's Balsam—Siphon, 4 yrs., Brown Prince.

(Winner trained by Walter, Jun.)
BETTING: 7 to 2 against *Quarrel*, 5 to 1 *Gazette*, 10 to 1 *The Tup*.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length dividing second and third.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two cases of plague to-day—in the city.

THE Shanghai Relief Fund amounted to \$3,585 on the 11th inst.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, says the *Asian*, contemplating another lengthy visit to England.

Mr. W. C. HILLIER, the British Consul-General at Seoul, left for the Korean capital on the 4th July bound for Japan.

AN ex-soldier from Canton, who landed with a formidable-looking sword this morning, was ordered to pay \$35 or "do" six weeks. He has gone up.

MR. F. E. ROY, of Lahore, has been committed on a charge of causing the death of his *Shobhi*. Mr. Roy, a clerk, quarrelled with the *Shobhi* and assaulted him.

MR. G. BALDWIN, of the Chinese Customs Service, has been detached by Sir Robert Hart to take charge of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's wharf at Tongku.

MR. LESLIE, Commissioner of Customs at Hongchow, has been denied 20,000 taels by the Provincial Treasurer towards the cost of constructing the Customs buildings which are now being proceeded with at that port.

FROM an Imperial Decree issued on the 7th July, and wired to Shanghai on the 8th July, the *Mercury* learns that Wang Wen-ching, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, is dead. The sympathy of the Throne with the bereaved family is fully expressed.

THE Chinese detective, who was shot on Sunday morning when attempting to arrest a thief, succumbed to his injuries at 4 o'clock this morning. So far, the murderer has not been caught, and there appears to be but little doubt that he has got out of the colony.

THUS the *Calcutta Asian*:—"The Hongkong plague is apparently dying out, though we learn from the *China papers* to hand this week that a few cases occasionally crop up here and there."

—The *Asian* has given utterance to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha is to receive in subsidies and bounties granted by the Japanese Government fully \$5,000,000 annually. About 25 millions falls under the head of subsidies, and 25 millions is the gross value of the bounties. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is subsidised to the extent of \$2,000,000.

THE *Japan Gazette* learns that an American named J. H. Bird and his wife, who are now staying at Enoshima, were robbed on the night of the 25th ult. of two drafts for 20,000 and 3,000 yen and eight yen in Japanese money. A vigorous search for the thief is, of course, being made by the Japanese police.

THE annual installation meeting of the Dalhousie Royal Arch Chapter, No. 108, was held at Singapore on the 3rd instant, when the following took office:—R. M. E. Comp. W. Makepeace; H. E. Comp. E. E. Steele; J. E. Comp. J. D. Stuart; Scribs E. Comp. A. W. Bean; Scribs N. Comp. H. Smith; P. S. Comp. A. Barker; A. S. Comp. Dennard and Brinkworth; Treas. Comp. Whitlow; Janitor, Comp. Jones.

"SILK MEN" will be interested in this clipping from a Kobe paper:—Mr. Kawasabaki Zenshi, a resident of the town of Suway, Nagano prefecture, one of the sericultural centres in the Empire, has succeeded in manufacturing silk from the bark of mulberry trees. The sample was sent to the Yamada Shosen, a raw silk house at Yokohama. It is to be sent to Italy and France to be tested, through the Kito Gensai Kaisha of Yokohama. It is said to be of good staple, tough, fine texture, and of the regular brilliancy.

It is reported that Russian Consular agents will shortly be appointed to Chemulpo, Fusan and Yuenan, the only "open ports" in the peninsula Kingdom.

It is reported from London that Colonel North lost \$3,000,000 in a camphor syndicate before his death, and that unfortunate speculations of this character reduced his fortune to \$5,000,000.

THE *Mercury's* Chemulpo correspondent reports that the Russians are banking after Deer Island, which is the southern boundary of Fusan harbour. The correspondent in question expresses the opinion that it is about time England re-occupied Port Hamilton.

ALTHOUGH the bicycle is becoming a very common sight in the city, the appearance yesterday of a "bicycle built for two," occupied by a natty looking young lady in kahlki gaiters and short skirt, with a young dandy as her companion, was a pleasant addition to the funny sights in this Far Eastern and most cosmopolitan of ports.

It is reported in the Shanghai native papers that an extra force of about 350 Russian Cosacks recently entered Seoul and will form the Russian legion guard in that city. There is, says the *North China Daily News*, also a report to the effect that the Japanese intend to increase by two battalions the present military force quartered in Seoul.

MR. W. DU FLON HUTCHINSON and Mr. T. E. Hallifax are at present first and second masters respectively of the Anglo-Korean Government College in Seoul. The students are drilled by a British sergeant of Marines and recently were paraded before the King of Korea in semi-Russian military costumes. His Majesty is reported to have been very much pleased, so much so, in fact, that he presented the drill sergeant with a gold watch as a reward for the success achieved.

It is estimated that the Tientsin-Peking railway will be ready for traffic along the whole line by the beginning of March, 1897. Shares amounting to something like Tls. 400,000 are, according to the *N. C. Daily News*, still wanting to complete the company, the money now being used to construct the railway having been borrowed from time to time from the Board of Revenue, at a nominal interest, the loan to be repaid in instalments within seven years after the railway shall have commenced working.

HERE'S NEWS! Dr. Doberck in his meteorological report issued at 11.20 this morning writes that "the depression in the north appears to have moved eastward and to be now situated in Korea."

—We thought there had been a depression in and, in fact, all over Korea for years past, and especially during 1894, 1895, and 1896. But it is, of course, quite on the cards that we knew nothing about Great Korea, and still less about the depression there. It is to be hoped the Doctor will soon be in a position to report that the depression has left Korea.

THE members of St. Patrick's Club will give an entertainment to-morrow evening at their Club-house, for the purpose of augmenting the building fund. It seems that the Club, which has been formed to meet a long-felt want of officers and sailors, is too small for present requirements and it has therefore been decided to add a second storey to the building. For this purpose funds are urgently required, and as a means of providing the needed, concerts will be given two or three times per messem during the summer and autumn. The charge for admission is only 25 cents for civilians and 10 cents for soldiers and sailors, so there ought to be a full house when the following programme is presented to-morrow evening:—

PART I.
1.—"Selection" from "The Merry Widow" by L. Delibes.
2.—"The Song that reached my Heart" by Mr. C. Warren.
3.—"The Song that reached my Heart" by Mr. C. Warren.
4.—"The Song that reached my Heart" by Mr. C. Warren.
5.—"The Song that reached my Heart" by Mr. C. Warren.
6.—"The Song that reached my Heart" by Mr. C. Warren.
7.—"The Song that reached my Heart" by Mr. C. Warren.
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9.—"The Song that reached my Heart" by Mr. C. Warren.
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10.—"The Song that reached my Heart" by Mr. C. Warren.

SEVERAL of the members of the Rifle Brigade last evening gave a second most enjoyable concert in their Gymnasium. A very large audience was present, including the Colonel and the Officers of the regiment, as well as a large number of civilians. Capital arrangement was made for the comfort of the audience, though the heat of the evening made the long programme somewhat tedious. The performances were, as on a previous occasion, most excellent, almost every item being enjoyed. Among the vocalists, Privates Laing and Payne deserve special mention, as their singing was equal to that of many professionals. Mr. C. T. Robinson was down for two items, and was so well received that he had to respond again and again, his patter being exceptionally lively and two new songs being introduced to the public. Several step dances by Private Pinching were heard, applauded. The club singing of Sergeant Smythe and other solo of Private Egging were very enjoyable diversions. The second part of the programme was a farce, "Touché," which was saved from mediocrity by the animated setting of Privates Laing and Payne, who again showed themselves proficient. Theatricals. The Brigade is evidently going in for amusements in earnest, as another gymnastic entertainment is being got up for the latter part of this week.

MEMORANDA.

THURSDAY, 16th July.

American mail due.

It is an English Mail closes.

Noon—*Yokohama* sails for London.

4.15 pm—Meeting of the Sanitary Board.

9 pm—Meeting of Persuasion Lodge.

FRIDAY, 17th July.

10 a.m.—Summary Court.

SATURDAY, 18th July.

French mail due.

The *Yokohama* sails for London.

Stamboat Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 31st inst., inclusive.

SUNDAY, 19th July.

Tuesday mail due.

A NEW advertising device excited considerable amusement on Queen's Road this morning. Along the pavement were seen enormous foot-prints, which, on being followed up, were found to lead to two prominent refreshment houses. The foot-prints bore the following question every few yards:—"Where is he going?" and then the answer "To get Braun's Export Beer, of course!"

ON the 14th ultimo a mutiny of a serious character occurred on board a Japanese warship. The vessel was at Antwerp, when fifty of the sailors mutinied and left the ship. The aid of the police was obtained, but the sailors fought desperately. They were, however, eventually compelled to return to the man-of-war, but not before many of them had been seriously injured.

News has reached here from Calcutta that a number of wealthy mill-owners in India have decided to fight Japanese competition desperately. With this object in view rigid economy will be practised in their establishments, and new machinery will shortly be imported to enable the India manufacturers to place on the Straits and China market cheap cotton goods (socks, handkerchiefs, etc., etc.) such as the Japanese now do a large trade in.

WE are in receipt of the half-yearly statement of accounts of the St. Peter's Seamen's Church, Hongkong. In the preface it is explained that owing to the resignation of Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, who so long carried on the work, the local Committee have decided to offer the Chaplaincy to Rev. A. Jiff, who will in future carry on the labours of the mission. It has also been decided that the various funds shall in future be united, although for account purposes kept separately. The accounts presented all show a healthy financial state with the exception of the Kowloon Institute, which is \$80 out during the period under review.

THUS the "Topicist" in a recent issue of the *Straits Free Press*:—"The greatest plague in life is supposed to be the domestic servant. But bubonic fever is good enough as plagues go. Yet its career is about to be checked. Kitasato of Japan 'with his little eye' spotted the *bacillus bubonicus*, and chivied him into a corner to be photographed. Now comes Monsieur Yersin, who has been making 'successful experiments' at Canton, on suitable persons, we suppose. And now it is proclaimed from the house-tops that Yersin has discovered the great Remedy. The usual thing probably: cultivation, injection, immunity. Verily, we live in an Era of Syringes."

THE inquiry into the death of Samuel Rosenfeld, of the American Trading Company, who shot himself at Kobe the other day, was concluded on the 3rd inst., the Coroner and his Associates' finding as follows:—"Having viewed the body of Samuel Rosenfeld, an American citizen, who died on the 2nd day of July, 1896, at the International Hospital, Higo (Kobe), Japan, and having heard the evidence as to the cause of his death, we are of the opinion that the said Samuel Rosenfeld died from the effects of a bullet wound of the brain, self-inflicted, while under mental depression, on the morning of June 27th, 1896."

WE note from files of our Shanghai morning contemporary received this forenoon that the Chinese Government has recently been buying itself about the tributary states of Nepal and Tibet. On the 23rd ultimo a tribute-bearing mission from Nepal arrived at the Celestial capital, and a day or two later Tsal Hui-pin, Provincial Judge of Kweichow, was appointed Imperial Resident at Lhasa, in Tibet. It is strange that China, with the bitter experience of the futile attempt to maintain empty suzerainty rights in Korea fresh in everybody's memory, should elect to insist on imposing useless obligations on fortified and weak states that admit her claims to suzerainty simply because they neither know how to throw off the imperial yoke nor do their rulers care one jot or tittle how long this farce is kept up in they can maintain friendly relations with their great neighbour. Their ancestors sent tribute to Peking and they therefore do so. It is simply, as far as they are concerned, "old custom," and what was good for pa and grandpa is presumably good enough for the enlightened individuals who sway the destinies of hundreds of thousands of semi-civilised Nepalese and antiquated Tibetans. But China! Why should she encourage this childish nonsense? Has it not been abundantly manifest of late that the Manchu Government cannot protect China Proper, neither can it properly rule and keep in order its Chinese subjects. Poor Korea looked in vain for protection from China when the Chinese Imperial Resident (Yuan Se Kai) was driven hell-bent out of the Land of Morning Calm by the Japanese in 1894, and China's hope of again assuming in Korea the rôle she so foolishly played there during the past fourteen years is so chimerical that she is now taking steps to negotiate a treaty of commerce and amity with Korea just as the Great Powers did in 1883. If China had abandoned her empty suzerain claims in Korea in 1884 and withdrawn her so-called Imperial Resident the causes of friction between her and Japan would have been considerably lessened and she could have checkedmate Russian and other designs in the peninsula. She was, however, encouraged by those who connived at her downfall, in order that they might benefit thereby, to continue the suzerainity farce until the "house of cards" at one blow from the Japanese, fell and crumbled into atoms; and there is reason for the belief that if the lesson of Korea is speedily forgotten the "friends" of China who say "let the Chinese remain Chinese" will yet have, the satisfaction—when it suits them, not China—of making the so-called suzerain states of Nepal and Tibet just such stepping-stones as Korea was converted into by the Japanese when they were ready to march on Peking. The Chinese suzerainity question should be considered by the Great Powers, for there is no reason why we should allow a farce of this kind to be carried out if thereby the peace of the Orient may be disturbed for whose sake pain is felt to be less.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended July 12th are:—Europeans, 156; Chinese, 2,225; total 2,381.

THE *Japan Herald* says it is proposed by several influential men in Tokio to form a company called the Yonemura Kerosene Oil Co. with a capital of 500,000 yen, to sink wells for oil in Echigo province.

AT the Police Court this morning two Chinese boat

freight, which it did to such good effect in the early days of the war that at one bound the P. and O. reduced its rate by Rs. 7 per ton. Whether the Japanese Company was backed by Government or not, a great deal of money was lost over the business, and this has led the Company to convert to a fixed tariff in conjunction with its principal competitors. But the two or three years' fierce competition has by no means ended in a failure from the point of view of producer and consumer, as the rates agreed upon are considerably lower than they were when the trade was in the hands of one company. It is said that even now the rates are too low for the remuneration to the companies, and it may be that under this plan they will be raised after they have been in force some time. Monopoly prices can be demanded by a ring even more effectively than by a single company. It is to be hoped, however, for the sake of our cotton trade with Japan, the loss of which would be irreparable, that the four companies will be very slow to bring about enhancements. The Japan line has alone shared with the P. & O. the conveyance of opium to China, but since the days of the Opium War it is probable that the Nippon Yusen will continue to give the P. & O. a monopoly of this trade. Now that they are paying higher freight, the exporters will more than ever feel the extent to which they are handicapped in competing for the Japanese cotton trade, by the very high cable rates still maintained between India and the Far East. While there has been good reason for the steamship companies to enhance their demands to such an extent as to prevent loss, there is equally good cause for the Telegraph Companies to lower the export rates on goods made in India, so as to do without fear of paying smaller dividends, since business would be sure to increase if it was encouraged by the reductions asked for.—*Statman*

JAPAN TIDAL WAVE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Jackson begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the above Fund:—
Subscriptions already acknowledged \$3,115
Since received:—
Barrie and Goddard 25
"North Briton" 25
Lau Wai Chuen, Esq. 25
W. Lysaght, Esq. 25
Y. R. Michael, Esq. 10
Wong Yut Chuen, Esq. 10
Ringle, Esq. 10
\$3,230

CURIOUS OPIUM FRAUDS.

In our issue of the 8th instant we stated that correspondence between Mr. David Sassoon, who complained in a recent memorial that several opium merchants in China had alleged that extensive thefts of opium had occurred on being shipped from India, and the Indian Government, was published at Simla on the 13th June. To-day we received from Calcutta a copy of the reply of the Government of India. It is in the form of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, to Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, and reads as follows:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th March, 1896, forwarding a memorial, dated the 18th February, 1896, from several opium merchants of Hongkong to the address of the Hon. Mr. Lyall, in connection with the alleged theft of opium from chests discovered at Shanghai, and in reply to observe as follows:—

1. The Board are quite at one with the opium merchants as to the importance of the question raised in their memorial, but they are not at present satisfied that the fraud is necessarily committed in India, and before the opium passes out of the hands of Government, and they beg that further information may be supplied to them on the subject.

2. It is within the memory of some of the firms who signed the present memorial that a similar complaint was made by Messrs. A. E. Abraham and Co., in January, 1895, and that it was then found that the opium used was "American anthracite," a class of coal which had never been imported into India, and which could not have been procured on the steamer between Calcutta and Shanghai. I am to annex a copy of the Board's No. 764-N, dated the 1st May, 1895, to the above-named firm, which letter has not been answered.

3. That case, as well as a previous case in 1891, proved conclusively that the tampering was done in China, and before the Board moved further in the matter now brought forward, they beg that full particulars of the enquiry which took place in China on the discovery of the frauds now brought to notice may be forwarded to the Board, and that with that report the coal found in the boxes and the canvas may also be forwarded. It is absolutely essential for proper enquiry that these articles should be in the hands of the detectives here.

4. You have arrived at the conclusion that the theft must have been committed at the time of packing. Mr. Lyall is of opinion that this is absolutely impossible. It would be difficult in this letter to detail at length the precautions taken, but they are such as in his opinion render fraud impossible, and I am desired to request that one or more gentlemen connected with the memorialists' firms may arrange to visit the factories next packing season, and see how impossible it would be (a) to introduce coal into the packing sheds (b) to introduce a chest packed in place of the opium, and (c) to smuggle out the opium intact.

5. The Board, however, as already remarked, are as alive as your firms are to the necessity of confidence, and they would be perfectly willing to adopt the proposal made by the opium merchants to wire boxes, if they had the faintest confidence in the value of the safeguard. Formerly opium was always packed in wire boxes, but this mode of packing was abandoned in 1893 as affording no real safeguard. If a chest met of opium could be easily replaced by the wire, besides, if the conclusion arrived at by the memorialists, that the fraud takes place at the time of packing at the factories, is correct, the wire would be absolutely useless to prevent the occurrence of such frauds. The Board are disposed to think that the best test would be the weight of the chest. They are consulting the opium agents on this subject, and they will be glad if you would forward them with your opinion in the matter. The weight of each chest as packed would in this case be marked outside on the cover, and you would be able to weigh the chests at the time of taking delivery.

This again, Mr. Lyall admits, would not check fraud at the time of packing, but it has been stated above that fraud at that time is almost impossible.

6. In conclusion, I am to say that the Board regret much that when these frauds took place notice was not at once given, as was done by Messrs. Abraham and Co. Any enquiry now made in respect of the alleged thefts will be far more difficult than if each case had been promptly reported to the Board, and I am to request that should any such fraud again come to light you will be as good as to ask the China police to communicate at once with the Board should they fail to discover the fraud in China, forwarding at the same time the opium articles used to replace the opium chests.

THE RAILWAY MUDDLE.

SHANGHAI, July 10th.
We learn on the best of evidence that the plan for building the railroad from Peking to Hankow under native management has failed to piece. Whether it be Han, or Welor Lu, or Tom, or Dick, or Harry, they are all out in the cold. They have had time to raise the money, but they have failed. Therefore let them all be thrown out. In the efforts to raise the money, an English gentleman, Mr. George Wilson, was ready to have foreign money handed over to the syndicate to fill up the gap left in the list of Chinese shares, but the high officials in Peking jumped upon the project, and quashed it. A clerk in the Tsung-li Yamen went on his own responsibility to get Viceroy Wang to accept the use of these foreign funds, but the Viceroy was frightened out of his wits and declined, as the plan did not look safe. This clerk, as a result, is now out of his office in the Yamen, and is handed over to the Board for "investigation and punishment." The memorial against him was by the same Censor who has created a reputation for closing up the Reform Club in Peking, and degrading for life one of the active originators of the movement, Wen Ting-shih. So far as we can make out from the situation, not only Hsu and his Cantonese friends are out, but the plan of foreign capital or shares has received an effectual *quintus*. Foreigners are not to be allowed to control the railroad of China, so "Sleep, blessed sleep," now awaits China. The new star on the horizon of Chinese speculation is Sheng Tsao-tai. He has always succeeded in doing well for himself on other schemes, and he may succeed on this new one of railroads. He will prepare the way, and Li Hung-chang will ride in with splendid horses and gaudy chariot. The old faction which ruled in Tientsin is again coming up to the front in China. It has extended its operations, also, southward. We ask, will it be for real or for woe? We are afraid to answer which. Let all speculators wait till Li comes back, and let all speculators wait till Li comes back, and let all speculators wait till Li comes back.

NEWS BY THE CANADIAN MAIL.

LONDON, June 20th.

The result of the Republican convention at St. Louis was generally expected here, and the final announcement of the nomination of Governor McKinley for the presidency of the United States on a gold platform was regarded with comparative apathy. Financial circles, however, do not regard the outlook as improved to such an extent as to justify jubilation. The foreign relations plank of the platform is viewed as being of highly militant character, and apparently it has made investors here somewhat nervous.

A letter from an Englishman, who has been for a long residence in Italy, published in *Truth*, gives a serious picture of the situation of all the countries of the world. He says a revolution is only a question of time. The taxes are 60 per cent. on all incomes, starving the peasantry and the lower classes generally, equal to those of the French before the revolution. In Sardinia, mothers are feeding their children on grass and weeds by the roadside, and in all parts there are deaths from starvation. The women straw workers of Tuscany also appear in open revolt, and everywhere men and women reduced to skeletons are seen carrying their last rags to be sold for taxes. In Lombardy and other northern districts where the people live on insufficient Indian corn, the writer also says the horrible disease *pellagra* is increasing, over 100,000 persons being affected, and of whom over 3,000 die yearly.

NEW YORK, June 21st.

The London correspondent of the *New York Tribune* cables his paper as follows:—The reported skirmish between the Venezuelan guards and the Guianan surveyors has increased the feeling of English impatience over the deliberation of Lord Salisbury's diplomatic conduct. His reply to the delegation on the subject of arbitration is accepted as evidence of a sincere desire on his part to bring about a comprehensive treaty with the United States, but the prospect of the speedy accomplishment of that result becomes discouraging in the eyes of the general public, which does not enjoy the advantage of being able to see behind scenes more remote, when he magnifies difficulties and pleads for delays. It is argued that a settlement of the Venezuela question has been made with the Cleveland administration, which is now being carried out, and not with the incoming McKinley administration, which cannot be expected to take any lower ground on the Monroe doctrine than was occupied in the December meeting. It is considered that the new Republican Government cannot repudiate Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message, and that something will have to be done with the report of the commission. No policy which Lord Salisbury could adopt would be more popular in England than an honorable settlement of the Venezuela question, and the creation of a permanent arbitration tribunal.

Some great stroke of this kind is almost necessary in order to restore the diminished prestige of the Unionist Government, to whose failures abroad are added blindness at home. Mr. Balfour, with an immense majority behind him, and with the Irish vote secured in support for the Education Bill, has not shown how to lead the house and prevent the collapse of the legislative programme. The members following him, accustomed to habits of discipline, heard his proposal for an adjournment from August to January without objecting to it; but they are now in full revolt against it, since they perceive the impracticability of enacting the Education Bill in that way. The Cabinet meets to-day to pull itself together and suggest a new method of dealing with the crisis. Probably the Education Bill will be reduced to a simple measure for giving financial aid to voluntary schools, and passed in that form, with one or two other measures. Then the ministers will open the next session by proposing a comprehensive reform procedure for the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery and the Liberals contend that nothing useful can be accomplished until the House of Lords is reorganized or reformed out of existence. Mr. Balfour and the Unionists, realising that the majority of over 150 is helpless for the transaction of business, hold that nothing can be done until the procedure of the Commons is revolutionized.

Sir William Harcourt has been in fine fighting form during the week, leading the expedition with aggressiveness and wariness. His greatest triumph was scored when as leader of a minority weak in number, he offered terms of peace to the helpless majority, the acceptance of which was urged by so old-fashioned an organ of Toryism as the *Standard*. Mr. Morley has also been highly effective out of parliament, subjecting the Government to the most destructive criticism, and denouncing Mr. Chamberlain for his desertion of free himself came to the rescue of the Government yesterday in an adroit speech, in which he sought to minimize the difficulties of the situation. Sir John Gorst is really responsible for the present difficulty, since he produced the measure for unsettling every question settled by Mr. Forster twenty-six years ago and revolutionizing the administration of the entire school system, but Mr. Balfour suffers more than anybody else from the legislative

block. The tactics are his, and these could hardly have been worse.

The jubilee celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Lord Kelvin's appointment to the chair of natural philosophy in Glasgow University was a splendid tribute to the greatest man of science in England. Nothing was lacking to demonstrate the respect and affection with which he is regarded at home and abroad. All the honours and compliments showered upon him were received by the benignant philosopher with characteristic humility. It was an object lesson in modesty from one of the wisest men of modern times.

The Marquis of Salisbury's reply to the declaration from the International Arbitration League is regarded as the most encouraging utterance on the subject ever made in England. The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"If the Marquis of Salisbury succeeds in concluding an arbitration treaty with the United States he will place his name in history on a pinnacle so high that no achievement possible to his career and position could ever have enabled him to attain it."

The sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne was observed yesterday with the usual hoisting of flags and ringing of church bells. The Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Wilson, unveiled a statue to the Queen at the Royal Exchange.

The official investigation of the loss of the *Drummond Castle* will not be an arduous affair, since only three survivors remain to tell the little they know about the deplorable calamity. The charts indicate clearly that the vessel was out of her course and running directly towards the rocks.

Germany has been (to King Li Hung-chang in an unusual manner. His reception by the Emperor William on Sunday was more impressive and pompous than anything of the kind in years past. His Majesty personally paid the greatest attention to the Chinese statesman, giving special orders that he be shown everything in Germany which he desires to see on his round of visits to the industrial, naval, and military institutions, including the model fortifications of Thorn and Kiel harbours. The Krupp works occupied the attention of Li Hung-chang to-day, after which he went to the Volcan yards at Stettin, where he will be banqueted.

The distinguished traveller will visit Prince Bismarck soon. The latter, however, being unequal to long journeys, has been recommended to accept of delegations during the summer. Next week Li Hung-chang and the German Government will enter into negotiations in regard to the increase of import duties and other matters.

Marshall von Biebertein will attempt to obtain Li Hung-chang's consent for the establishment of large German mercantile settlements in Chinese ports, especially Canton and Swatow, with exclusive German jurisdiction. The simultaneous presence in Germany of Marshal Yamagata and Li Hung-chang is embracing the Foreign Office. The Emperor William and Prince Hohenzollern have shown the Japanese soldier some attention, but the Marshal is evidently disgruntled at the yellow wash which is flooding Silesia, where numbers of Chinamen employed at farm work are replacing the Russian and Polish hands. A Berlin firm is supplying Chinese coolies to Silesian land owners at 25 cents per day.

LONDON, June 25th.
Sir Reeves, the veteran English tutor who was born in 1824, and who recently married a young woman, is the happy father of a bouncing baby.

H. R. Sherard, writing from the Authors' Club, says he visited Oscar Wilde in Reading prison. The prisoner is a complete physical and mental wreck.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 16th.
The Republican Convention has met at St. Louis. Mr. Fairbanks, who has been appointed temporary Chairman, said that the party would resist any attempt to deprive the currency to the level of the Indian and Chinese currencies. He urged them to restore the protective tariff and maintain the highest standard value. His remarks were received with applause.

BOMBAY, June 18th.
It is rumoured in shipping circles in Bombay that during the months of August or September next some sixteen or seventeen vessels will be chartered by Government for the conveyance to Soakim of an additional Indian expeditionary force consisting of some five or six thousand men.

SIMLA, June 18th.
The question has been again raised whether prisoners under sentence of death, after confirmation by the local Government, have power to appeal to higher authorities, and whether the local Governments have power to withhold such memorials. It has been ruled that prisoners have this power, and that the local Governments must forward all memorials to the higher authorities as soon as possible after a second appeal has been submitted.

LONDON, June 18th.
Lord Russell has consented to transfer to his High Court the trial of Dr. Jameson and his colleagues. The trial will not commence before July 20th.

BOMBAY, June 18th.
Trouble continues in Goa. Early in the week two men carrying arms were shot dead in accordance with the recently promulgated order. Sir M. Figueira, Administrator of Quepem, confirmed the sentence on them, and the same night he was killed by the associates of the executed men, who entered his house and murdered him. A telegram from the Philippine Islands has been received at Manila and put in post. The Rowell Raes of Nador have been shot down. This intelligence has caused great indignation. Treating to the amnesty given by the royal Viceroy, the Viscount, his son-in-law, and several other exiles had been induced to return. Many exiles have left the country for British territory.

LATE.

A Goa telegram says that the Viscount of Barden has been released, and the amnesty has been put into execution.

LAHORE, June 19th.
A public meeting of Sikhs, Hindus, and Mahomedans was held at Lahore on Thursday, and the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of representatives of the Hindus, Sikhs, and Mahomedans communicates expressions of regret at the sudden death of Sir Sirdar Atar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Bhadour, whose noble life and temperate habits amongst the nobility of the Punjab afforded an example worthy of imitation by our countrymen. His love of learning and devotion to the cause of education in the Punjab earned for him the gratitude of all classes, and his generous and philanthropic heart endeared him to all circles of society. This meeting begs humbly to convey to the bereaved family of the deceased Sirdar their sincere condolences on this sad occurrence."

LONDON, June 20th.

A further despatch from the Transvaal Government affirms that the recent despatches urging the prosecution of Mr. Cecil Rhodes were animated by no hostile spirit, the Transvaal Government merely desiring to co-operate with Great Britain in promoting peace and confidence in South Africa.

Earl Grey has declined the offer of help from the Cape Government in suppressing the Mahomedan rebellion, as he considers the present force at his disposal adequate, and more men only increase the transport difficulty.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain said he was desirous that the enquiry into the Jameson raid should be entirely divorced of a party character. He, therefore, proposed to take the general sense of the House, regarding the form of the enquiry, and the terms of reference. With respect to the forces at the Cape he said he had instructed General Goodenough to consult Colonel Carrington regarding an increase of the Imperial troops in the disturbed districts. The *Times* Paris correspondent states that Russia is about to propose the settlement of the Egyptian question by the neutralisation of Egypt under the guardianship of the concerned European Powers.

The Viceroy's despatch regarding the Sushik charges has reached Lord George Hamilton. It is stated that a number of Ministerialists are prepared to vote against charging India with the cost.

Sir H. H. Johnston, Commissioner of British Central Africa, has arrived in London quite well.

It is reported that the natives employed in making the Beira railway have risen.

The *Times* believes that the enquiry into the Jameson raid will be entrusted to a Commission of Peers and Commoners, to be nominated by Lord Halsbury (the Lord High Chancellor) and Mr. Gully (the Speaker).

FORMOSAN AFFAIRS.

SPEECH BY THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On June 16th General Viscount Katsura, the new Governor-General of Formosa, called a meeting of his subordinates in his official residence at Taipei, and delivered a speech on his policy of the administration of the new territory. The following is a summarised translation of his speech.

I have been appointed to the most important office of Governor-General of Formosa, and have just arrived here. My policy in the administration of all affairs of the island will be identical with that of my predecessor, Admiral Count Katsuragi, and I do not doubt that the administration of all affairs will progress steadily, in no way interrupted by the change of Governor-General. I wish to say something about future administration for the guidance of the officials of the island. The Governor-General is to command the army and navy and direct the administration of all affairs in Formosa within the limits of the power vested in him by the regulations of this office, and two Bureaux, the Administrative and the War office, have been established in his office, in order to facilitate the discharge of his duty. Though the functions of the two Bureaux are separate, both are for the defence and ruling of the island. They are equal in importance and one is not superior to the other. Both departments are, therefore, requested to co-operate cordially in discharging their respective duties and promote the interests of Formosa. The present case shows a serious danger to all people connected with foreign Governments and foreigners. Mismanagement of affairs relating to foreigners will not only reflect on the Governor-General's office, but may involve the Government of the Empire in trouble. For this reason, every endeavor should be made not to foment diplomatic complications out of trivial matters, while at the same time good care should be exercised not to impair the prestige of the Empire. The laws and regulations of the mother country will be gradually introduced into the island, but the discretion of the institutions, manners, and languages of the people of the island precludes the sudden and complete introduction of Japanese law and system. It is, therefore, my intention to carefully investigate the institutions, manners, and languages of the islanders as the local administration progresses, and enforce as far as practicable the laws and regulations of the mother country, adopting special rules for matters to which the existing laws of the Empire are not applicable, and thus perfect the protection of lives, property, and rights of the islanders. As for local administration, which has direct relation with the people, care should be exercised to conduct everything harmoniously, with a judicious blending of firmness and elasticity. For this reason, exertions should be made to reconcile the natives to the authority of our Emperor by kind teaching on one hand and to uphold the dignity of our power by punishing strictly and impartially all offences on the other hand.

In dealing with ignorant and stupid savages in particular, when too much benevolence is shown, they tend to be encouraged to disrespect the authorities of the Government, while when they are treated with too much strictness they are frightened. Thus both policies lead to failure in conciliating them to the authority of the Government and inducing them to rely upon the Government for their protection. This will make it important to secure the careful and considerate co-operation of local authorities, police and army and navy. Sanitary administration is no less necessary for the lives of Formosans than of other parts of Japan. Formosa being situated very close to the tropics, the various tropical diseases and weather are most serious than in the mother country. Combined with this climatic danger in Formosa, Chinese in their ignorance are quite indifferent to all matters of sanitary domestic practices. Under the circumstances, it is only too probable and natural that many Japanese visiting Formosa will have their health injured. Owing to ignorance of the true condition of affairs in the island, many entertain an impression that the whole length and breadth of Formosa are covered with insanitary conditions. It is therefore necessary to carry out sanitary measures as far as the finances of the island allow, and as far as practicable, to protect those already settled in Formosa from sickness on one hand and on the other hand to dispel the fears of others who may intend to visit the island in future. The promotion of industry for opening the resources of the country, as a matter of course, should not be neglected. But full investigation should be made beforehand, in order not to plunge rashly into ventures which will only cause disappointment and loss. The education of the islanders is of the utmost immediate value and should not be neglected even for a day. In educating them, it will be of first importance to teach them the Japanese language and cultivate among them a spirit of national pride as newly emancipated citizens of the Japanese Empire, at the same time taking measures for promoting their intellectual progress, now at a very low ebb. At present it is more important to diffuse generally the elements of common education than to attempt higher education. In carrying out local administration it will for some years be essential for our officials to acquire the native language and make themselves familiar with the manners and customs of the natives. For this reason the officials are requested to study the Formosan language, while teaching the natives the Japanese language on the other hand. The study of the Formosan language is especially needed for police officials and revenue officials. Referring to the facilities of communication in Formosa, the Governor-General said that only the telegraph and postal services have as yet been introduced. The development of communications in various ways must be pushed forward; the construction of more railways, the making and improving of harbours, the establishment of coasting services of steamers, are all matters of urgent importance, and the Government has already initiated investigations on

these matters. In conclusion, General Katsura strongly pleaded for the harmonious co-operation of the civil, military, and naval officers for successfully developing and ruling Formosa, and emphasised the special need for discreetness in every direction.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

THE "BAN SENG GUAN"—"GLOUCESTER CITY" COLLISION CASE.

BANGKOK, July 3d.
It will be interesting to shippers and insurance Companies to know the particulars of the settlement arrived at in this case.

The collision, which was so slight that the *Ban Seng Guan* received very little appreciable injury, occurred on June 17th, when that vessel was beating down the river. Capt. Gary of the *Ban Seng Guan* continued the voyage to Singapore, and meanwhile the agents of the *Ban Seng Guan* gave a guarantee on June 19th to be responsible—

(1) For the costs of repairs made necessary in connection with the collision.

(2) For the legal demurrage.

(3) For all incidental expenses incurred. The costs of repairs amounted to \$1,650. The demurrage for 6 days at 4d. a day to \$3,200. The costs of surveys, telegrams, and incidental expenses amounted to \$74.

The demurrage claimed by the captain of the *GloUCESTER CITY* was 6d. a day for 7 days, but this was reduced after discussion to the above rate. On June 27th the bill was paid and a full receipt obtained from the master of the *GloUCESTER CITY*. We learn that the owners have to pay in addition other bills for their own incidental expenses, lawyers' and surveyors' charges, &c., which will most probably not exceed \$500. We also learn that the *Ban Seng Guan* has been insured by the owners for the past ten years with the same Company, paying something like five per cent. on £15,000, and that, as hitherto no claim whatever has been made on them, the Insurance Company will reimburse to the owners the whole or a part of the sums they have had to pay the *GloUCESTER CITY*.—*Observer*.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SEOUL, June 30th.
Mr. Beauchamp, of H.B.M.'s Legation at Peking, has come over here on a flying visit to the *Yamato*. He comes ostensibly for his health, but there is no doubt he also comes to have a look round and see how affairs stand. He and Captain Sparke of the *Yamato* went up to Seoul and had an audience of the King. In a few days he is again leaving by the *Yamato*. On his way over he stopped at Weihaiwei and Lushan.

THE RUSSIANS, so report says, intend establishing a Naval Hospital on Ross Island (Chemsipo). The southern side which faces the sea is all marked out for some purpose or other and on the island of Yencheng beyond there are two flagstaffs, which are said to mark a surveying station.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE.
Rumour also says that the French have obtained a railway concession to Pingyang from Seoul. This means that naturally the railway will be extended to Wiju and from there it can be easily made to connect with the Trans-Siberian railway in Manchuria.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE:
American (*Copied*) 15th inst.
French (*Yamato*) 15th inst.
Tacoma (*Olympia*) 19th inst.
Indian (*Arcturion*) 21st inst.
Australian (*Memut*) 21st inst.
American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 24th inst.
American (*Gaule*) 30th inst.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Hydaspes* left Singapore for this port at noon to-day.

THE AGENTS (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Arcturion* left from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port this afternoon.

THE O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Doris*, with mails, which left Hongkong on June 16th for San Francisco, via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 12th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 6 p.m. yesterday to 6 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Express of Japan steamer, from Vancouver.
Daphne " Chinkiang.
Sulung " Singapore.
Pishawar " Shanghai.
Pishawar " Canton.
Inverly " Moji.
Kwangtung " Chioo.
Aggregating 11,551 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Nagasaki " Amoy, etc.
Australia " Australia.
Peking " Singapore.
Triumph " Hongkong.
Fulhamburg " Kanton.
Sunghang " Manila.
Peking " Coast Ports.
Wanda " Singapore.
Hout " Hongkong.
Belona " Yokohama.
M. Baguham " Shanghai.
Crescendo " Nagasaki.
Aggregating 10,467 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Tatlow " Kowloon Dock.
Atty Head " " "
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In the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is very palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive stomach, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

Auction.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 246.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot on

MONDAY, the 20th day of July, 1896, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1896.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1896, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Nine Lots of CROWN LAND, at Hunghom, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundaries.	Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Hunghom Island Lot No. 201.	Hunghom (N.W. of M. S. K.).	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			
2	" 202.	do.	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			
3	" 203.	do.	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			
4	" 204.	do.	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			
5	" 205.	do.	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			
6	" 206.	do.	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			
7	" 207.	do.	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			
8	" 208.	do.	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			
9	" 209.	do.	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			
10	" 210.	do.	50 50 15 15	750 10 120			

Hotels.

GRAND HOTEL,
243, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
BOARD AND LODGING.

HAVING acquired a considerable extension of Premises, I am now in a position to offer GOOD and COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION (with or without BOARD) at moderate charges, to MARINE OFFICERS, PASSENGERS, or others visiting this Port. A Special Agreement can be made as to Terms with those who intend making a prolonged stay in the Colony. PRIVATE ROOMS for MARRIED COUPLES. A. HANS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1896.

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.

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FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION,
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

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TWENTY (20) PER CENT.

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LUCIUS & BRUNING HOCHST A/MAIN.

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Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, WHOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best ANTISEPTIC. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's Signature "Dr. Knorr" in red letters.

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Is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds is described as amazing.

DR. OVERLACH'S

"MIGRAININE"

(ANTIPYRINE-COFFEINE CITRATE)

Invaluable for MIGRAINE and of the greatest value in treating HEADACHES of definite etiology, in the HEADACHES of INFLUENZA, of NICOTINE and MORPHIA POISONING, and generally where the administration of other remedies have failed. To be had of every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Supplies constantly on hand at the

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS! [84]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of
FOUR PER CENT. for the SIX MONTHS
ending 30th June, 1896, will be PAYABLE on
the 27th July next, on which date, DIVIDEND
WARRANTS may be obtained on application at
the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 5, Queen's Road
Central.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 25th to 27th Instant,
inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1896. [1122]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTIETH ORDINARY HALF-
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the COMPANY will be held at the
OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 31st
Instant, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the Purpose of
Receiving a Report of the Directors, together
with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a
Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st Instant,
inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1896. [1120]

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE
BETWEEN YOU ANDCHICAGO,
U.S.A.No matter where you live, we can deliver to
you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else
in the world! Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods,
Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness,
Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition,
Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, of
all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.
To introduce to you our immense facilities, we
will send *free of charge* to you or any other
foreign resident our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 24
pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations,
40,000 descriptions—invaluable in ordering—and
our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS,"
which gives all information necessary to get you
in touch with our methods. Send us your
address and we'll do the rest.MONTGOMERY WARD & Co.,
111 to 225 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship"ACHILLES,"
Captain Harvey, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 15th Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1896. [1061]FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship"INGRABAN,"
Captain Diederichsen, is expected to arrive here
on the 13th Instant, and will leave for the above
Ports (proceeding direct to Penang and calling
at Singapore on the return voyage to Hongkong)
on or about THURSDAY, the 16th Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FOOK CHEONG AN YON & Co.,
44, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. [1103]CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
THE Steamship"TIENTSEN,"
Captain Clegg, will be despatched on
FRIDAY, the 17th Instant, 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1896. [1093]INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR KOBE (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship"AMARA,"
Captain D. Smith, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at 4 P.M.,
instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1896. [1092]NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Chartered Steamer"KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN,"
Captain A. H. Bisset, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant,
at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1896. [1118]OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY'S PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP LINE.CHINA AND JAPAN.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.
(Subject to Alteration.)Allmers..... Saturday..... 18th July.
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED
STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ALTHORE"
will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, B.C.,
and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and
YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 18th July.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Points should be in QUADRUPPLICATE, and one
Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the
care of the CENTRAL FREIGHT AGENT,
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland,
Oregon.For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply toSHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1896. [1043]"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND
LONDON.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above
Ports on or about the 31st Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1896. [1051]"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF
STEAMERS.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND
HAMBURG.(Taking Cargo at three rates to RED SEA,
MEDITERRANEAN and S.E. SEA PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA RICKMERS,"
Captain E. Berg, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 6th August.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1896. [1050]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship
Robbs, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1896. [1051]

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"ISAAC REED,"
Captain F. D. Waldo, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1896. [1051]

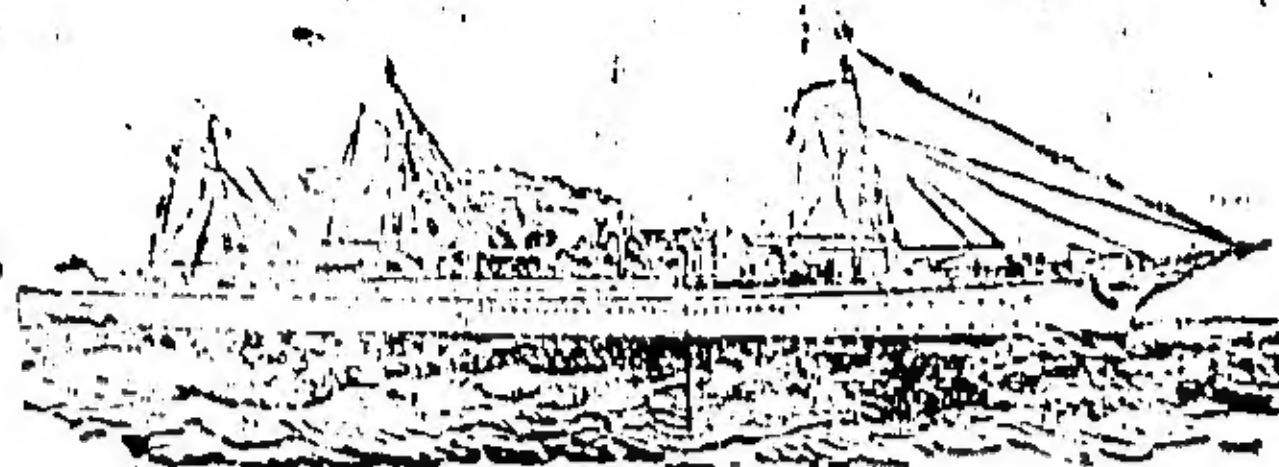
FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship
"CHARLES E. MOODY,"
Captain Leonard, shortly expected here, will
load for the above Port, and will have quick
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1896. [1051]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1896.



1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 12th August.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 2nd September.The magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12
DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent
FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is
made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which
Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return
tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan
Governments.CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia,
via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months,
£100.The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS
(second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS
(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)
and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the
Line passes.THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by
the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Piddar's Street. [3]

Hongkong, 11th July, 1896.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIEN-
TAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Tuesday, 21st July, at Noon.

Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Saturday, 8th August, at Noon.

Doric (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Tuesday, 25th August, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"COPTIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and
YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 17th July,
1896, at Noon. Connection being made at
Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.Steamers of this Line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-
lars of the various Routes may be obtained
upon application.Special rates (First-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking
at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares for China and Japan
to Europe.All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day
previous to sailing.Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 7, Praya Central.J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1896. [1051]F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RATTEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HARTMAN,
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES
&c.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [1051]

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Wednesday, 29th July, at Noon.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Sunday, 16th August, at Daylight.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Thursday, 3rd Sept., at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-
HAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY,
the 29th July, 1896, at Noon, taking Passengers
and Freight for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.Steamers of this Line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained upon application.Passengers holding through ORDERS TO
EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail
Routes from San Francisco, including the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO
GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-
WAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-
WAY on payment of 44 in addition to the
regular tariff rate.Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND
CITIES in the United States have, between
SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option
of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and
RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting
Railways, and from Chicago to destination the
choice of direct lines.Particulars of the various routes can be
had on application.Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European
Officials in the service of China and Japan, and
Government officials and their families.Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Island Cities
of the United States, via Overland Railways, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all
Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full value of same is required.Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 7, Praya Central.J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1896. [1051]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.JULY'S
FLUIDTHE BEST
DISINFECTANTAVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY
ITS USE.W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th March 1896. [1051]

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, FLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PESHAWUR,"
Captain F. J. Cole, carrying Her Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 16th
July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for
the above Ports. This steamer connects at
Bombay with the S.S. Carthage, leaving that
port on the 19th August for London direct.Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;
other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay.Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills
of Lading.For further Particulars apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [431]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAÏD, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT.BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN RUSSIA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prussia Tuesday..... 1st July.

Sachsen Tuesday..... 18th August.

Bayern Tuesday..... 15th Sept.

Prinz Heinrich Tuesday..... 13th Oct.

Prussia Tuesday..... 10th Nov.

Sachsen Tuesday..... 8th Dec.

Bayern Tuesday..... 5th Jan.

Prinz Heinrich Tuesday..... 2nd Feb.

Prussia Tuesday..... 2nd March.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st day of July,
1896, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"PREUSSFEN," Captain P. Witten, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES
and GENOA.Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on
SATURDAY, the 18th July. Cargo and Specie
will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY
the 20th July, and Passes will be received at
the Agency's Office until NOON on MONDAY, the
20th July. Contents of Packages are required.
No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than
£2 10 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet
Cubic in Measurement.The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1896. [1022]

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD
COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to
the very cheap rates offered by this Line
to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and
EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and
CANADA, and to EUROPE.HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table,
Doctor and Stewardess carried.HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery
of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, etc. Passen-
gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first
class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Govern-
ment Services.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Olympia 1.505 | Wednesday | July 29.

Bismarck 3.501 | Sunday Aug. 16.

Tacoma 4.549 | Thursday Sept. 3.

Victoria 3.167 | Monday Sept. 21.

Olympia 3.505 | Friday Oct. 9.

Columbia 3.501 | Tuesday Oct. 27.

THE Steamship

"OLYMPIA,"
Captain Truebridge, sailing at Noon, on
WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, will proceed to
VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, Wash., via
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and
United States Ports.Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Points should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific
Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.
Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address
marked in full) by